

# MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(ALL MEETINGS OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC)

Location: CA Dept. of Food and Agriculture  
1220 N Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Contact: Helen Lopez  
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## MEETING MINUTES FOR May 23, 2007

Item  
No.

### (1) CALL TO ORDER

- (a) The meeting was called to order Wednesday, May 23, at approximately 9:00 a.m. Al Montna, President of the State Board of Food and Agriculture presiding.
- (b) Welcoming remarks provided by Al Montna.
- (c) Pledge of Allegiance.

### (2) ROLL CALL

Roll call taken by Helen Lopez, Executive Director. A quorum was present.

#### **Present:**

Donald Bransford  
Craig McNamara  
Ashley Boren

Karen Ross  
Luawanna Hallstrom  
Drue Brown

William Moncovich  
Al Montna  
Adan Ortega

#### **Absent:**

Ann Bacchetti-Silva  
Marvin Meyers

Tom Deardorff

Wayne Bidlack

### (3) APPROVAL OF MINUTES – March 28, 2007

**MOTION:** Board Member Ashley Boren moved to approve the amendment to the minutes of the March 28, 2007 meeting. The motion was seconded by Board Member Bill Moncovich and a unanimous vote carried the motion.

### APPROVAL OF MINUTES – April 25, 2007

**MOTION:** Board Member Craig McNamara moved to approve the minutes of the April 25, 2007 meeting. The motion was seconded by Board Member Luawanna Hallstrom and a unanimous vote carried the motion.

### (4) DEPARTMENTAL UPDATES

Next week the Secretary will be going to Canada to be with the Governor on a trade mission to open up the markets we need. They will be in Toronto and Vancouver, and in both cities they will have a chance to be in a retail store and visit the Ontario liquor control board store, which is a number one customer for CA wine. Canada is our number one destination as an export partner for fruit and vegetables, we know that overall they are number two customers. In

Ottawa they will be able to visit the iogen cellulosic conversion plant, which is the only operational cellulosic plant in North America currently.

They are working hard on the Apple Moth Infestation. There is a national technical working group from USDA that has put together the strategy for how to deal with this pest.

There is nothing more basic and fundamental for an infrastructural system that needs to be in place than making sure we have a reliable labor supply. There is not a grower anywhere on this planet that wants to grow something and then watch it and not be harvested when it is ready. We know that as a fact. We have seen it state after state, examples where we have labor shortage. The Governor has been very focused on this, not just in agriculture, but also across the whole spectrum of knowing that we need to reform the program.

## **(5) OTHER BUSINESS**

**MOTION: Board Member Donald Bransford moved to approve the drought resolution as written to present to the Secretary for development of a drought readiness policy and to the Governor. The motion was seconded by Board Member Bill Moncovich and a unanimous vote carried the motion.**

Board President Al Montna discussed the revised 2007 Board Agenda. The September Board Meeting will be moved up one week to discuss the San Joaquin Valley Partnership and Strategic Plan. The June meeting will be offsite at Cal Poly Pomona, headed by Wayne Bidlack to discuss research and technology. Climate Change will be in July with Drue Brown. In August we have been requested to discuss the horsing industry, which is not agriculture. We have been requested by someone in this industry to have a hearing on the subject. This will be at the State Fair and Louie Brown will be helping. October will be Trade and Strategic Resources headed by Adan Ortega and Kerry Tuckers Food Foresight will be in November. December will be left open. **Moved by Karen Ross and Seconded by Adan Ortega.**

Secretary A.G. Kawamura indicated there has been a significant issue across the country with pollination and the colony collapse crisis that is taking place with domesticated bees. We know how much this state depends on pollination for many crops and know it's a critical part of our agriculture economy. In the global climate discussion meeting in July, the Secretary requested to address pollinators and native pollinators and what the future lays out for us in terms of research and how much of a crisis is it. Al Montna requested Drue Brown to address this issue in the July board meeting.

Secretary A.G. Kawamura and Board President Al Montna presented a proclamation on behalf of the Board to A.J. Yates, former Undersecretary for the CA Department of Food and Agriculture.

## **(6) PRESENTATIONS BY GUEST SPEAKERS**

***Luawanna Hallstrom, Board Member***

Luawanna provided opening remarks and introduced the film "Broken Harvest" for viewing.

***Monte Lake, Partner, McGuinness Norris & Williams, LLP***

Monte Lake indicated that he has been on the immigration journey for over 25 years and really focuses on Agriculture. He got involved in immigration reform during the last major reform in 1986 during IRCA. He indicated that we had really strong support from western agriculture who was the only industry that stepped up to the plate. In Congress, on an issue like

immigration which is the most controversial issue you will ever deal with, it is almost impossible to come to a consensus, so we as an industry have been at this for a long time. We are the only industry in 1986 that got a special program called the Seasonal Agricultural Worker program that was driven by your representatives in this state. We eventually lost a lot of those workers and we had another major reform in 1996 called an IIRIRA which was a product of the prop 187 movement in this state. The employer community, not just agriculture, became the focus. Very punitive provisions in that bill lasted and caused seizures, heavy penalties that again reactivated agriculture in the U.S., this time lead by CA, but other states coming together and recognizing the danger. At that point we saw a guestworker program as part of the debate because the centerpiece then and even more so today was electronic verification of employment documents. The reality of it is, in Agriculture and most industries where we have audits and when we have government studies; conservatively 50% of our workforce is on undocumented status. That means the documents they accept, because they look legally legitimate, are not legitimate. To give it the core problem and make the system finally work, Congress finally recognizes we need to check documents electronically. We have a pilot program that employers have used over the last 10 years where you basically turn in through a computer or telephonically a social security number or alien document, where it is like a credit card check and is either legitimate and accepted or rejected. That is the heart of the bill that is on the Senate floor today as we speak. For agriculture and many industries in this country, you're going to eliminate probably 70% of your hires. How do you replace them? The issue there is we need viable means to get workers in agriculture and other industries that are legal and can sustain our economy. We planted the flag in 1996. We almost lost all the Democrats and lost a sizeable number of Republicans because the public was not ready for guestworkers. Through that process we came together with our historical adversaries, the farm worker unions, and the workers advocates. In the early 2000's we came together with a proposal which became today the AgJOBS legislation. It's historic in that the growers and workers got essentially what they wanted. It's a true compromise and one thing you learn about immigration politics, nothing will happen unless it is bi-partisan and both parties are coming together to achieve something that is better than the status quo. AgJOBS is a very good bill. So the motivation for getting into this debate was to get a legal workforce because we know that with electronic verification that we are going to lose most of it. Less than 2% of the seasonal Ag workforce in the U.S. comes into the program and is used less in California than it is elsewhere, so we need to replace that as a long term solution, that is part of the AgJOBS bill and we also need to deal with the undocumented workers. It is estimated we probably have a minimum of between 500 and 600 thousand undocumented seasonal farm workers in the U.S. and we as an industry need to deal with that population and get them out of the shadows and give them a way to earn the right to legal status and continue to serve our industry and other industries as a bridge to ultimately guestworker programs which are the future for workforces in this Country. As we look at where we are today, we are on the Senate floor, the bill is 13/48, and it is about 800 pages long and has three major components. You have to look at immigration reform as a three legged stool, it has to have enforcement of our borders, it has to deal with the undocumented, and has to have a long term solution to our workforce needs and workable guestworker programs. When we had reform in 1986, we only had two legs on the stool and it collapsed and that is why we are back here today. We had legalization and enforcement and of course it did not work very well. The bill that is before the U.S. Senate has been a remarkable product that has brought the Democratic Congress together and President Bush.

We have had little enforcement in this country since 9/11 because it has been targeting criminal aliens and terrorists. That is changing, the American public demands it, there are resources to do it, and when it happens it is devastating. They disrupted dairies, vegetables, tree fruits in New York State and you know when they hit one farm, all the workers in the county leave. We

have the trialer's bringing legal racketeering lawsuits against growers based on illegal aliens. We have a substantial number of resources committed at the border and we have a shrinking work supply. If we don't get a solution, all these enforcement workforce restriction elements will continue without any solution to replace our workforce. We know growers are now outsourcing, taking their operations overseas to Mexico because they want reliable, predictable workforces.

One of the concerns we had was the triggers for this bill to be implemented in terms of guestworkers and the undocumented. Agriculture is likely to be subject to these triggers. In terms of the merit system, which is very much a part of getting permanent resident status, the Whitehouse and Congress, after much discussion, recognized that agriculture and food security is in the national interest, that we want to grow our food in this country and not import it. Arguments that we as an industry have been making for several years have finally taken hold and it is recognized in the special treatment that we have been given in the bill that is before the senate. Monte Lake ended by strongly urging CDFA to do everything in their power to push this bill, to get it done to protect this industry.

The senate schedule is going to allow them to debate the amendments this week. They are going to go into recess and then the week of June 11th, they will have the senate debate then the house will take it up. The House Judiciary Committee will produce a bill in June or July. The goal is to get this done before the fall.

The way the AgJOBS undocumented worker provisions work is that upon the date of enactment, congress has to come up with regulations for the application of the program within seven months. Anyone who believes they qualify has 18 months to apply, however, there is provisions in the bill that anyone who is apprehended the day after that before the rules were written, they can make a preliminary showing they worked in agriculture.

H2A is a labor certification where you apply 40 days out of your expected need. As a grower of crops, you have no idea of what weather and various conditions are going to do to your crop, but you have to guess and you are bound by that. So to shorten the time frame, you have to recruit domestically, you have to go to the job service, you have to advertise, and you have to give the domestic workforce the opportunity to get the jobs. So we simplify the application process. You have a lot bureaucrats in the Department of Labor that sit on these applications to the last minute and they approve it when it is too late for your workers to come in. And the studies have shown that they missed their statutory deadlines 40% of the time, which is unacceptable for perishable crops. So we eliminate the discretion of the bureaucrats to deny and arbitrarily delay you. The grower fills out the application as required and they have to demonstrate they have recruited and so forth. They are promising they are going to abide by the labor protection standards and apply to all program terms. If they fail to do that then there will be penalties. That is number 1. Number 2, the wage rate that you have to pay under the current program is called an adverse effect wage rate. It is not a market based wage rate. You basically take all the wages in CA and you average them and that average becomes the minimum wage. Growers can't afford to pay a wage that is not market based and make a profit. That wage rate has increased on average over 4% annually. We reform that by freezing it and then congress does not step in to replace it in three years, it will continue on that level subject to CPI which is a true index measure of inflation and cost. This gives a prevailing wage rate over time. The third area that has plagued the program is that it has been a litigation nightmare. We have provided a fair balance where we provided limited federal right of action for very expressed things that are very clear and explicit and require mandatory mediation so that the disputes can be resolved before lawsuits go forward. We eliminate state contract claims. This Department is a representative of the Governor of the State of CA and the other counter states

will have a very important role under AgJOBS because the Governor will have to certify whether or not housing is available in certain areas. You have to provide housing as a condition of using this program. Growers are not going to make the capital investment and go through all the zoning battles at the county level to build farm worker housing if they're going to do a program that is dysfunctional. The earned adjustment, the legalization part of AgJOBS is a very critical bridge of 6 years or so where we can rely on a current work force before there is large expansion in the H2A because we need that 5 or 6 year bridge to build the housing that does not exist. We also need to build capacity in Mexico and other countries because there are terrible delays now with minimal usage of the program.

***Jim Rietkerk, Vice-Chair, CA Farm Bureau Labor Committee***

Jim Rietkerk indicated that in his role as Vice Chair of the CA Farm Bureau Labor Committee, he has learned of the many diverse needs that CA agriculture has for labor. Many growers have permanent employees all year long such as myself while others have a need for a large number of workers on a short time basis. These tasks need to be completed quickly for short periods of time. As the window of opportunity to accomplish those tasks is dictated by market and weather conditions, all this work is hard work and requires skills that can't be mastered overnight. For those in agriculture production, there is a common frustration in that we have a broken immigration policy. There are estimates that 80% of those who work in agriculture are foreign born and undocumented. Employers need to be experts in documentation to make the right hiring decisions. There is no clear guidance on handling social security mismatches and this causes an environment of costly litigation. Even pilot programs for checking social security numbers does not help.

The second reason he got involved is the issue of national security and not having our country dependent on a foreign source of food. There is an increased enforcement on our borders and an estimated 30% shortage on labor supply this season. Shortages started last year. Individuals report losing between 20 and 70%. To deal with this issue, growers are changing crops, not tending to all the needs of crops and at times tending them late. This diminishes the quality of marketable products. What happens to growers when they face this situation? One option can be mechanization, which works in some parts of agriculture. Without a dependable labor supply it is impossible to make predictions on how one should invest capital. Capital always follows labor and in this case we have a chance for the labor to follow capital. That is what America needs. For other people in this situation, they are moving the production to foreign countries. It is happening at an alarming rate. And still for others, to give in to the constant pressures for development of our land and when that land is taken out of production, it is lost permanently. One thing we also forget in this argument is that when we lose farm by farm, soon we lose the critical mass that it takes to maintain the infrastructure that keeps the CA agriculture economy so vibrant. There is one other component that we often forget which is the human component. I have heard figures that 1.8% of Americans or even less are in agriculture today. We don't want to lose these skilled people. Once they are lost they are lost forever. Without a workable temporary worker program, American farm bureau estimates that 1/3 of the fruit and vegetable production amounting to 5 to 9 billion dollars is at risk of being lost. In addition, that farm income for the rest of the agriculture sectors will decline by as much as 5 billion dollars annually. This is why we need swift enactment of AgJOBS as a component of immigration reform. AgJOBS must be passed this year. Our two Senators helped championed this effort. Many of our congressional delegation have signed on as co-sponsors, but not all. That is where perhaps you can have some influence. It would be appreciated if your committee would help influence those who have not signed on to do so.

***Dave Puglia, Vice President, State Government Affairs, Western Growers***

Mr. Puglia indicated that we view the need to better develop and operate farmworker housing as strategically linked to our need for stable, legal and economical work force. Whether we get a comprehensive reform, AgJOBS, or not, our Board has looked at the issue as imperative in that one way or another, we are going to need to aid the H2A program and were going to have to provide housing. But beyond that, there is also the very frank and candid mission that we have to many farm workers in this state that are not working in safe and secure and decent farm worker housing. There is an element of humanity that demands us to act. What we have seen in this state is the development of farmworking housing through certain models and channels that has not met the need. The UC Davis estimated (study about 10 years old) something on order of 250,000 farm workers in this state do not have stable, affordable, reliable housing. What that means is that some portion of that 250,000, perhaps large portion, are living in cars, are living 12 to a motel room, are living in shacks. That is not sustainable agriculture. Clearly if we have a workforce that isn't in many cases legal, and therefore stable, and even when we have the workforce here, isn't properly housed, that contributes to instability and non-sustainability.

What are some of the recent legislative initiatives and outcomes here in Sacramento relative to farmworker housing? There have been some positive developments over the recent years. AB 139 provided 8.2 million dollars for migrant worker housing projects. Last year, Western Growers jointly co-sponsored with CRLA, SB 1802 by Senator Ducheney. That bill originally introduced would have accomplished two things. One, we sought to expand the number of allowable beds in fixed farmworker housing facilities. Second, to straighten the states anaminty laws; the provisions of code that limit the ability of local government to block the development and operation of farmworker housing by growers. That bill ran into considerable opposition out of that later provision and we made the judgment call that we would not be able to get that anaminty provision through in any form and we dropped it. Instead of increasing the bed limit from 12 to 24, we got it to 36. The Governor signed this into law. We also co-sponsored AB 2736 last year carried by Assembly Member Pedro Nava, which sought to place re-locatable housing in the code as a bi-right use of farmworker housing available to growers. This bill was held in the assembly appropriations committee and stalled out. This year, the department of housing and development has introduced another bill that is also being carried by Assemblyman Nava, AB 762 which we support that would do a number of things, but primarily addresses a couple of issues that the department has identified that has slowed their ability to make use of the Serna Program, the Prop 46 ones, for the purposes of farmworker housing. They have identified the local match requirement as being a hurdle to the implementation of those funds, and the restriction on allowing the growers access to the funds to develop farmworker housing. The one area that everyone seems to be able to agree upon is the need for more funding. We saw that with prop 1C or D last year that included farmworker housing as part of the housing bond in the Governor's infrastructural plan. We have broader support for the Serna Program and for directing those funds to farmworker housing needs. What we don't have is agreement on those two road blocks allowing growers and stakeholders to play a part in fulfilling the need, and greater flexibility and acceptance in the community of different modes of housing development and allowing that and accepting the responsibility of having that housing placed within the community. There still is a great reluctance in many communities to accept the responsibility to provide housing within the community for the farmworkers that work in the community and are in fact part of that community, even if they are seasonal. If we don't have housing to accommodate in CA, the greatest seasonal agriculture workforce in the country, we are going to be in a lot of trouble.

***Chris Westlake, Deputy Director, Dept. of Housing and Community Development***

Mr. Westlake indicated that their office of Migrant Services provides 25 centers throughout CA that provides temporary housing for farm workers for over 18,000 families. They have also recently been asked by the Governor to provide temporary housing during the freeze to the farm workers that were displaced due to rental or mortgage systems. They provided through the community development block grant program and their own funds, to 18 counties that conducted workshops and trainings. Most of the communities have not responded to them.

There has been a lot of legislation they are involved in on farmworker housing. In the past, one of the biggest was proposition 46, which provided about \$200 million dollars for farmworker housing and was divided among several areas. All funds have been expended and they created over 6,700 units of either parental housing or single family homes or dormitory spaces throughout CA. With the passage of Prop 1 C this past November 2006, they had another allocation of \$135 million for the farmworker housing grant program. In December, they had a Notice of Funds Available out to the jurisdictions for \$10 million for the single family and in January they had \$15 million out for multi-family. They have seen a huge demand for multi-family housing. Because of the housing shortage in this state, they estimate they need 225 thousand new homes constructed on an annual basis which has not been done since 1989, which has created a backlog of over 1.5 million homes. This causes a huge shortage which raises the price of housing which we see in CA. Their website has a list of their bond programs, workshops, and NOFA schedules.

Chris Westlake wanted to leave the opportunity that if the Board wanted them to return on a quarterly basis, they would provide information on what has been transpiring statewide.

***Ken Ramirez, Executive Director, Vineyard Worker Services***

Mr. Ramirez indicated that Vineyard Worker Services (VWS) provides the farmworker community with simple housing and assistance, meaning human related needs. They may expand that because they are not just working with farmworkers anymore, they are dealing with people who are coming in and out of industries. He sees this as becoming an interesting trend of people working in the vineyards for 3 months and then going into the service industry and then going into the day labor populations. VWS is in three different areas, housing, health services, and general community services. Right now they have two camps, one is on church property and the other is on private and both are built in Napa. They have the capacity of about 68 people and it is temporary housing. They have 3 months to get in, set up, and get out. They provide food, shelter and housing. They worked with a few other county agencies to start off the Springs Village which has some designated space for farmworker housing, but is mostly families.

VWS has a program called MiVIA and the bulk of the work goes into identification cards. These cards provide access to free personal medical records program, picture ID for each family member, private password Internet account, E-mail account, and VIA computer training.

**Why is this still happening?**

- A small nonprofit agency with limited resources
- An apathetic wine industry
- Uncoordinated efforts among County, City and Federal agencies
- Little or no funding for proactive measures

**Main Issues at Hand:**

- Lack of affordable housing for young males
- Increase in population during the harvest

- Lack of preparation and services

Leads to:

- Overpopulation of existing housing
- Homelessness
- Taxing of existing services
- Anti-immigrant backlash.

Solutions:

- Designated resources for proactive measures
- Ongoing support for coordination of services
- Duplication of existing models
- Industry education and pressure from our representatives
- Planning outside of the Legislative Process
- Sustained coordinated and combined effort from Public, Private and Nonprofit agencies
- Designated Civil Servants For Migrant Housing Issues.

***Ellen Brokaw, Chair, Farm Worker Housing Task Force***

Ms. Brokaw indicated that when she spoke to the board last year, she told them about the housing farm workers program that they have been doing now for 3 years, which is an education advocacy and facilitation program. They are trying to inform people and challenge them to take responsibility as members of the community for the farmworkers that are part of the community. They are now seeing an immense change in attitudes and progress in building housing. They have 400 units that are in process in cities and 92 in the county and another 400 in the county that is in the consideration stage. Their work has been centered on cities and family housing because they believe the farmworker families need to live in the established communities. They have farmworker housing support groups working in 5 cities, talking to the planning commissioners, city council, testifying when there's a need for policy change or a project is before them, and showing the film called *Mi Casa es Su Casa* to every group. This is a program that will continue because it is showing results. What they have not successfully addressed is providing housing for single, unaccompanied workers. The camps that they use to have are almost all closed. One of the nonprofit developers tried to re-open one of the campuses a couple of years ago and could not pencil it out because the stipend that they would have to charge the farmworker for housing and food was more than what a farmworker would be willing to pay. They have a new challenge and a new opportunity because they are going to have to have some type of housing for the revised H2A program, and they still have the challenge to house all the people who are here.

They have a Board of Supervisors in Ventura that is supportive of agriculture and passed some new zoning two years ago that allows them to build multi-family housing on ag land. This has not been done yet, but the permission is there.

***Rex Stults, Industry Relations Director, Napa Valley Vintners Association***

Rex Stults indicated that NVV recognizes how vital farmworkers are to our industry. NVV has been a proponent of safe, clean, housing for farmworkers and has led the way to make it happen in Napa Valley, developing consensus within the industry and passing county and statewide laws to ensure the feasibility of farmworker housing in Napa. There is demand for farmworker housing in Napa and is a problem. \*While 75 percent of California wine grapes are picked by machine, roughly the same percentage in the valley is picked by hand. (NY Times article 9/22/02)

Napa County voters passed Measure L by a margin of 71% in March 2002 to allow the construction of farm labor housing on parcels smaller than 40 acres (within the agricultural



preserve). This vote followed Napa Valley Vintners' member Joseph Phelps agreeing to donate 8 acres of land on Silverado Trail for a new farmworker facility.

Subsequently the NVV, with the Napa Valley Grapegrowers and Napa County Farm Bureau, sponsored CA legislation to allow a mandatory assessment on vineyard land in Napa County as a permanent funding mechanism for operation and maintenance of existing migrant worker facilities as well as possibly building new facilities. The mandatory tax is up to \$10 per acre of planted vineyard land. Legislation passed despite not having other ag org. support outside Napa County.

By and large, this system has worked well. The Napa Valley Housing Authority was the government entity charged with managing the farmworker centers and the CSA #4 funds. Day to day operations at the facilities was handled by California Human Development Corp. Generally speaking, the maintenance and operations budget was covered 50/50 by the mandatory assessment and the rents paid by farmworkers (\$11/day incl. 3 meals).

UNTIL: 2005/2006 refurbishment projects, which ran overtime and more significantly, over budget- by \$2.2 million. The Calistoga and Mondavi facilities were in need of renovation and the plan was to utilize grant money to cover expenses.

Industry 4 point request letter to local government:

1. A full accounting of NVHA by outside auditor
  2. Plan to repayment of cost overruns that doesn't include additional industry funding
  3. Accountability of staff found responsible
  4. Improved policies, procedures and process
- Compounding problem- bad timing of bad press- CSA #4 sunsets this summer and needs re-authorization of planted vineyard land owners to continue another 5 years- will they still have confidence in the system?
  - Local Government worked on bullet pts 1-3 (audit, repayment plan, accountability). For most part, all successfully concluded.
  - Industry groups, including NVV, worked with Napa County officials to create a new improved plan for oversight of farmworker facilities- removes NVHA, eliminates FWOC, consolidates CSA #4 Advisory Committee and instead creates a NCHC giving a stronger and more official voice to the CSA #4 taxpayers who make recommendations to the Napa County Board of Supervisors
  - Farm Bureau Board has voted to support the renewal of CSA #4. NVV Board will vote on the matter tomorrow. NVG is doing the same.
  - Assuming unanimous support from industry orgs- town hall meeting in June to address the issue and answer questions. Concurrently a campaign to do the same + Get Out the Vote.

### **What has worked?**

- Largely the system has worked
- Mandatory assessment is key for sustainable funding
- Giving a voice to farmworker advocates
- Unanimity among NVV, NCFB, NVG

### **What needs to be improved?**

- Oversight process needed (and received) a complete overhaul. It needs a streamlined approach giving a voice to those paying the mandatory assessment.
- Accountability and management of the camps and funds as evidenced by results of the audit.
- Occupancy rates at facilities; issues:

- Costs per night
- Family Housing
- Only 21% familiar with them- marketing effort needed
- Immigration raids
- No alcohol

**(7) COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC**

**(8) CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT**

President Montna indicated they will look to Luawanna Hallstrom to develop policy recommendations to the Board/and or correspondence to the Board and will take it to the Secretary and the Governor and the appropriate time.

With no further business before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:30 P.M.